=> fil reg FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:53:39 ON 09 DEC 2003 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT. PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS. COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 American Chemical Society (ACS)

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 8 DEC 2003 HIGHEST RN 625077-42-1 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 8 DEC 2003 HIGHEST RN 625077-42-1

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2003

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at: http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> d ide can tot l1

- L1 ANSWER 1 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- RN 113189-02-9 REGISTRY
- CN Blood-coagulation factor VIII, procoagulant (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) OTHER NAMES:
- CN AHF-A
- CN Antihemophilic factor
- CN Antihemophilic factor A
- CN Antihemophilic globulin
- CN Bioclate
- CN Blood-coagulation factor VIII
- CN Blood-coagulation factor VIIIc
- CN Coagulation factor VIIIc
- CN Factor VIII
- CN Koate DVI
- CN Monoclate
- CN Monoclate-P
- MF Unspecified
- CI MAN
- SR CA
- LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEN, CIN, DIOGENES, DRUGNL, DRUGPAT, DRUGUPDATES, IPA, MSDS-OHS, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

1700 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

43 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

1702 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 139:362806

REFERENCE 2: 139:362805

REFERENCE 3: 139:362778

REFERENCE 4: 139:359345

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            8:
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REFERENCE
            9:
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REFERENCE
          10:
                139:336229
     ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
L1
     109319-16-6 REGISTRY
     Blood-coagulation factor VIII, von Willebrand's (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN
     Antigens, blood-coagulation factor VIII-related
     Blood platelet-aggregating factor
CN
CN
     Blood-coagulation factor VIII
     Blood-coagulation factor VIII antigen
CN
     Blood-coagulation factor VIII-related antigen
CN
CN
     Blood-coagulation factor VIIIR
CN
     Factor VIII
CN
     Ristocetin cofactor
     Ristocetin-von Willebrand factor
CN
CN
     von Willebrand's factor
MF
     Unspecified
CI
     MAN
SR
     CA
                 ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO,
LC
       CA, CAPLUS, CEN, CIN, DIOGENES, EMBASE, IPA, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER,
       USPAT2, USPATFULL
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REFERENCE
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     ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
L1
     9001-27-8 REGISTRY
     Blood-coagulation factor VIII, complex (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN
     AHF
CN
     AHF-HP
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```
CN
     AHG
CN
     Amofil
CN
     Beriate HS
CN
     Biostate P
     Blood-coagulation factor VIII
CN
     Factor VIII
CN
CN
     Factorate
     Fanhdi
CN
     FVIII-THP/SD
CN
CN
     Haemate HS
CN
     Haemate P
CN
     Haemoctin SDH
     Hemate P
CN
     Hemofil
CN
     Hemofil M
CN
CN
     Humafac
     Humate P
CN
CN
     Koate HP
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     Nordiocto
     Octonativ-M7
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CN
     Profilate
     Thromboplastinogen
CN
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CI
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LC
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       EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PHARMASEARCH,
       PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT7, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
                      EINECS**
     Other Sources:
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
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                139:341652
REFERENCE
                139:333055
REFERENCE
           10: 139:318625
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     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:33:16 ON 09 DEC 2003
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L2
           3570 S BLOOD()(COAGULAT? OR CLOT?)() FACTOR VIII
L3
           4986 S VON WILLEBRAND? FACTOR
L4
           3884 S (COAGULAT? OR CLOT?) () FACTOR VIII
L5
           6989 S FACTOR VIII
L6
           4171 S (COAGULAT? OR CLOT?) () FACTOR VIII#
L7
           3750 S BLOOD()(COAGULAT? OR CLOT?)()FACTOR VIII#
L8
           5107 S VON() (WILLEBRAND? OR WILLEBRAND S) () FACTOR
L9
            331 S BLOOD? FACTOR VIII#
L10
             38 S THROMBOPLASTINOGEN?
L11
L12
          11515 S L2-L11
                E VOORBERG J/AU
L13
             44 S E3-E6
                E VANDENBRINK/AU
                 E VANDEN BRINK/AU
                 E VAN DENBRINK/AU
                E VAN DEN BRINK/AU
             10 S E20, E21
L14
                E DEN BRINK/AU
                 E DENBRINK/AU
                E BRINK/AU
                E TURENHOUT E/AU
L15
             10 S E4, E5
                E STICHTING/PA, CS
                 E SANQUI/PA,CS
            100 S E5, E6
L16
L17
             24 S E7-E28
             45 S L12 AND L13-L17
L18
                 SEL DN AN 21
              1 S E1-E3 AND L18
L19
L20
           2603 S L12 AND ANTIBOD?
           1676 S L20 AND (?PROTEIN? OR ?PEPTIDE? OR AMINOACID? OR AMINO ACID?)
L21
               3 S L20 AND (PROTEIN? OR PEPTIDE? OR AMINO ACID?)/SC,SX
L22
                 E PROTEIN/CT
                 E PROTEIN/CW
            579 S L20 AND E3, E7
L23
                E PROTEINS/CT
                E PROTEIN SEQUENCE/CT
                 E E11+ALL
L24
            156 S L20 AND E2+NT
                 E E9+ALL
L25
            102 S L20 AND E4+NT
                 E PEPTIDE/CW
            138 S L20 AND E3, E4
L26
                 E POLYPEPTIDE/CW
L27
               5 S L20 AND E3, E5
                 E PEPTIDE/CT
            246 S L20 AND E88+NT
L28
                 E E88+ALL
                 E POLYPEPTIDE/CT
                 E E10+ALL
              0 S L20 AND E1
L29
            417 S L20 AND E2, E3
L30
L31
           1700 S L21-L30
                 E AMINO ACID/CT
            124 S L20 AND E42+NT
L32
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L33

1709 S L31, L32

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239 S L33 AND ?IMMUNOGLOBULIN?
L34
                 E IMMUNOGLOBULIN/CT
                 E E4+ALL
             513 S E2
L35
             339 S E4
L36
L37
            5501 S E14
                 E IMMUNOGLOBULINS/CT
           29558 S E43
            1074 S E72
L39
             81 S E73
L40
             314 S E74
L41
L42
            1833 S E81
           12764 S E83
L43
            1694 S E36
L44
             138 S L33 AND L35-L44
L45
L46
             239 S L34, L45
             153 S L33 AND (IGA OR IGD OR IGG OR IGM OR IGG4)
L47
             110 S L33 AND (IMMUNOGLOBULIN OR IG)()(A OR D OR G OR M OR G4)
L48
              25 S L33 AND (IMMUNOGLOBULIN OR IG) (L) (HEAVY OR LIGHT) (L) CHAIN
L49
              45 S L33 AND (IMMUNOGLOBULIN OR IG) (L) FRAGMENT
L50
             306 S L46-L50
L51
              12 S L33 AND ?SCFV?
L52
               1 S L33 AND (IMMUNOGLOBULIN OR IG) (L) SINGLE (L) CHAIN
L53
             193 S L33 AND FV?
· L54
               O S L33 AND (?SCFVEL? OR ?SCFVIT?)
L55
               0 S L33 AND (?FVEL? OR ?FVIT?)
L56
              0 S L54 AND (EL14 OR 1T2 OR IT2)
L57
L58
              10 S L33 AND VARIABLE REGION
L59
             459 S L51-L58
               2 S L33 AND (DP10 OR DP14 OR DP15 OR DP31 OR DP47 OR DP49 OR DP77
L60
             459 S L59, L60
L61
              49 S L33 AND (IMMUNOGLOBULIN OR IG) (L) (A1 OR A3 OR C1 OR C2 OR M O
L62
             459 S L61, L62
L63
L64
               6 S L33 AND CDR3
               0 S L33 AND CDR 3
L65
L66
               0 S L33 AND CD R3
L67
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L68
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             480'S L33 AND (A1 OR M OR B OR A3 OR C1 OR C2)
L69
L70
             752 S L68, L69
L71
              12 S L18 AND L70
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L72
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L73
                 E HEMOPHIL/CT
L74
            1076 S E5
                 E E4+ALL
            2792 S E5
L75
                 E E7+ALL
L76
             860 S E5
              40 S E5/BI OR E6/BI OR E7/BI
L77
L78
            3682 S E8/BI
L79
           13425 S HEMOPHILI? OR HAEMOPHIL?
L80
             100 S L73 AND L74-L79
                            (HEMOPHILI? OR HAEMOPHIL?)()A
L81
              55 S L80 AND
              45 S L80 NOT L81
L82
                 SEL DN AN 1 2 8 11 19 42
L83
               6 S L82 AND E1-E18
                 SEL DN AN 1 2 4 5 12 17 22 48 50 L81
L84
               9 S L81 AND E19-E45
              17 S L72, L83, L84 AND L2-L84
              16 S L85 AND (IG OR IGA IR IGD OR IGG OR IGM OR IGG4 OR A1 OR A2 O
              13 S L85 AND (?SCFV? OR SC OR FV? OR IMMUNOGLOBULIN? OR CD43)
L87
              17 S L85-L87
F88
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8 S L12 AND CDR3
L90
              0 S L12 AND CDR 3
L91
              0 S L12 AND CD R 3
L92
              0 S L12 AND CD R3
             15 S L12 AND COMPLEMENT? (L) DETERMIN? (L) REGION
L93
              O S L12 AND COMPLEMENT? (L) DETERMIN? (L) R3
L94
L95
             20 S L89, L93
             14 S L95 AND (PD<=19980508 OR PRD<=19980508 OR AD<=19980508)
L96
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L97
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L98
L99
             14 S L96, L98
                SEL DN AN 2 7 8
              3 S L99 AND E46-E54
L100
             19 S L88, L100 AND L2-L100
L101
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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:53:39 ON 09 DEC 2003

=> fil hcaplus FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:53:46 ON 09 DEC 2003 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT. PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS. COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 Dec 2003 VOL 139 ISS 24
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Dec 2003 (20031208/ED)
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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d all tot 1101

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L101 ANSWER 1 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ΑN
    2002:429466 HCAPLUS
DN
    137:19402
    Entered STN: 07 Jun 2002
ED
ΤI
    Antigenic polypeptide sequences of Factor VIII
     , and fragments and/or epitopes of these sequences for use in treatment
     and diagnosis of hemophilia
IN
     Laub, Ruth; Di Giambattista, Mario
PA
     U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 25 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 765,837.
SO
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT
     Patent
LA
     English
IC
         C07K005-00
     ICM
         C07K007-00; C07K016-00; C07K017-00; A61K038-00; A61K038-04;
          C07K001-00; C07K014-00; A61K035-14; G01N033-53; C12P021-08
NCL
     435007100
     15-8 (Immunochemistry)
     Section cross-reference(s): 14
FAN.CNT 2
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APPLICATION NO.
                      KIND DATE
                                                           DATE
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     US 2001-853080
                     Α
                            20010509
     The present invention is related to the antigenic polypeptide
AB
     sequence of Factor VIII. The antigenic epitopes of
     Factor VIII are used in treatment and diagnosis of
     hemophilia. Inhibitors of Factor VIII (i.e.
     antibodies) can be removed from patient serum using the antigenic
     epitopes bound to a chromatog. column and the serum can be reinjected to
     the patient.
ST
     hemophilia therapy diagnosis factor VIII
     epitope antibody
IT
     Hemophilia
        (A; epitopes of factor VIII for treatment
        and diagnosis of hemophilia)
     Immunoglobulins
IT
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); DGN (Diagnostic use); REM
     (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES
        (G2; epitopes of factor VIII for treatment and
        diagnosis of hemophilia)
IT
     Immunoglobulins
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); DGN (Diagnostic use); REM
     (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES
        (G4; epitopes of factor VIII for
        treatment and diagnosis of hemophilia)
    Immunoglobulins
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); DGN (Diagnostic use); REM
     (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES
        (G; epitopes of factor VIII for treatment
        and diagnosis of hemophilia)
ΙT
     Antibodies
     RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
     USES (Uses)
        (anti-idiotypic; epitopes of factor VIII for
        treatment and diagnosis of hemophilia)
     Affinity
ΙT
       B cell (lymphocyte)
     Blood serum
     Coaqulation
     Epitopes
     Filters
       Hemophilia
     Human
     Immunotherapy
     Liquid chromatographic columns
     T cell (lymphocyte)
```

```
Test kits
        (epitopes of factor VIII for treatment and
        diagnosis of hemophilia)
IT
    Antibodies
    RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); DGN (Diagnostic use); REM
     (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES
        (epitopes of factor VIII for treatment and
        diagnosis of hemophilia)
    BCR (B cell receptors)
IT
     Phospholipids, biological studies
    TCR (T cell receptors)
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (epitopes of factor VIII for treatment and
        diagnosis of hemophilia)
IT
    Peptides, biological studies
    RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
    USES (Uses)
        (epitopes of factor VIII for treatment and
        diagnosis of hemophilia)
ΙT
    Circulation
        (extracorporeal; epitopes of factor VIII for
        treatment and diagnosis of hemophilia)
ΙT
     Immunoglobulins
    RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); DGN (Diagnostic use); REM
     (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES
        (fragments; epitopes of factor VIII for
        treatment and diagnosis of hemophilia)
IT
     Diagnosis
        (serodiagnosis; epitopes of factor VIII for
        treatment and diagnosis of hemophilia)
                          9013-55-2, Blood-coagulation factor XI
ΙT
     9001-29-0, Factor X
    109319-16-6
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        (epitopes of factor VIII for treatment and
        diagnosis of hemophilia)
     9001-27-8, Factor VIII
                              177359-62-5
ΙT
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     USES (Uses)
        (epitopes of factor VIII for treatment and
        diagnosis of hemophilia)
L101 ANSWER 2 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
    2001:73453 HCAPLUS
ΑN
DN
     134:130398
ED
     Entered STN: 01 Feb 2001
    Modified factor VIII
TТ
IN
     Lollar, John S.
     Emory University, USA
PA
    -U.S., 86 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,859,204.
SO
     CODEN: USXXAM
DT
     Patent
LA
     English
     ICM C12P021-04
IC
     ICS C12P021-06; A61K035-14; C07K014-00
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NCL
     435069600
     16-6 (Fermentation and Bioindustrial Chemistry)
     Section cross-reference(s): 3
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AB
     Specific amino acid loci of human factor
     VIII interact with inhibitory antibodies of
     hemophilia patients who have developed such antibodies
     after being treated with factor VIII. Modified
     factor VIII is disclosed in which the amino
     acid sequence is changed by a substitution at one or more of the
     specific loci. The modified factor VIII is not
     inhibited by inhibitory antibodies against the A2 or
     C2 domain epitopes. The modified factor VIII
     is useful for hemophiliacs, either to avoid or prevent the
     action of inhibitory antibodies.
ST
     factor VIII human porcine hybrid immunogenicity
     decrease
ΙT
     Animal tissue culture
        (mammalian; modified factor VIII with decreased
        immunogenicity)
IT
     Immunity
        (modified factor VIII with decreased
        immunogenicity)
                   244065-55-2
                                 309307-00-4, Blood-
IT
     244065-54-1
     coagulation factor VIII (human)
     RL: PRP (Properties)
        (amino acid sequence; modified factor
        VIII with decreased immunogenicity)
ΙT
     113189-02-9P, Factor VIII
     RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PRP
     (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
     (Preparation); USES (Uses)
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(modified factor VIII with decreased

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immunogenicity)
IT
    201874~76-2
                 243905-33-1
    RL: PRP (Properties)
        (nucleotide sequence; modified factor VIII with
        decreased immunogenicity)
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    RL: PRP (Properties)
        (unclaimed nucleotide sequence; modified factor VIII
ΙT
    150791-63-2, Blood-coagulation factor
    VIII (mouse precursor reduced)
                                    308390-66-1
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        (unclaimed protein sequence; modified factor
       VIII)
ΙT
     309262-12-2
     RL: PRP (Properties)
        (unclaimed sequence; modified factor VIII)
              THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE.CNT
RE
(1) Anon; EP 0306968 A2 1988 HCAPLUS
(2) Anon; WO 9107438 1990 HCAPLUS
(3) Anon; WO 9411503 1994 HCAPLUS
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L101 ANSWER 3 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN
    2000:841997 HCAPLUS
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DN

134:14739

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ED
     Entered STN: 01 Dec 2000
     Blood-coagulation factor VIII
ΤI
     variants and hybrids with decreased immunoreactivity and having
     procoagulant activity
     Lollar, John S.
ΙN
     Emory University, USA
PΑ
SO
     PCT Int. Appl., 172 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
     Patent
     English
LA
     ICM A61K035-14
IÇ
     ICS C07H021-04; C12P021-04; C12P021-06
     7-5 (Enzymes)
     Section cross-reference(s): 3, 15, 63
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     US 1994-212133
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AB
     Specific amino acid loci of human blood-
     coagulation factor VIII interact with
     inhibitory antibodies of hemophilia patients who have
     developed such antibodies after being treated with
     factor VIII. Modified factor VIII
     is disclosed in which the amino acid sequence is
     changed by a substitution at one or more amino acids
     of positions 484-508 of the A2 domain. The A2 domain
     epitope was identified by construction of human-porcine and human-mouse
     hybrid factor VIII mols. and by site-specific
     alanine-scanning mutagenesis of the A2 domain. The modified
     factor VIII variants are useful as clotting factor
     supplements for hemophiliacs.
ST
     coagulation factor VIII hybrid variant
     immunoreactivity procoagulant; sequence coagulation
     factor VIII hybrid variant; epitope mapping
     coagulation factor VIII A2 domain
TΤ
     Antibodies
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (autoantibodies, immunoreactivity toward; blood-
        coagulation factor VIII variants and
        hybrids with decreased immunoreactivity and having procoagulant
        activity)
ΙT
     Coaqulants
     Mouse
     Mutagenesis
       Protein engineering
     Swine
        (blood-coagulation factor VIII
```

variants and hybrids with decreased immunoreactivity and having procoagulant activity) IT cDNA sequences (for blood-coagulation factor VIII variants and hybrids with decreased immunoreactivity and having procoagulant activity) IT Epitopes (mapping; blood-coagulation factor VIII variants and hybrids with decreased immunoreactivity and having procoagulant activity) IT Protein sequences (of blood-coagulation factor VIII variants and hybrids with decreased immunoreactivity and having procoagulant activity) IT Hemophilia (treatment of; blood-coagulation factor VIII variants and hybrids with decreased immunoreactivity and having procoagulant activity) IT 150791-63-2, Blood-coagulation factor VIII (mouse precursor reduced) 153065-59-9, 20-2351-Blood-coagulation factor VIII (human precursor reduced) 244065-54-1, Blood-coagulation factor VIII, procoagulant (swine precursor) 244065-55-2, Blood-coagulation factor VIII, procoagulant [de-(B domain)] (swine precursor) 308390-66-1 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses) (amino acid sequence; bloodcoagulation factor VIII variants and hybrids with decreased immunoreactivity and having procoagulant activity) 113189-02-9D, Blood-coagulation factor TΤ VIII, site-specific and hybrid variants RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses) (blood-coagulation factor VIII variants and hybrids with decreased immunoreactivity and having procoagulant activity) 140742-96-7, DNA (human blood-coagulation ΙT factor VIII cDNA plus flanks) 148391-60-0, DNA (mouse blood-coagulation factor VIII cDNA plus flanks) 153065-62-4, DNA (swine blood-coagulation factor VIII fragment-specifying cDNA) 201874-76-2, DNA (swine blood-coagulation factor VIII 243905-33-1, DNA (swine procoagulant bloodcDNA plus flanks) coagulation factor VIII [de-(B domain)] precursor-specifying cDNA plus flanks) RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses) (nucleotide sequence; blood-coagulation factor VIII variants and hybrids with decreased immunoreactivity and having procoagulant activity) IT 217895-20-0, 6: PN: WO0174903 SEQID: 6 unclaimed DNA 217895-23-3, 8: PN: 243905-15-9, 7: PN: WOO168109 SEQID: 7 WOO168109 SEQID: 8 unclaimed DNA 243905-16-0, 9: PN: WO0168109 SEQID: 9 unclaimed DNA unclaimed DNA 243905-18-2 243905-19-3 243905-20-6 243905-21-7 243905-17-1 243905-23-9 243905-24-0 243905-25-1 243905-27-3 243905-22-8 243905-28-4 243905-29-5 243905-30-8 243905-31-9 243905-32-0 309308-34-7, 1: PN: WO0071141 SEQID: 7 unclaimed DNA 250353-64-1 309308-35-8, 2: PN: WO0071141 SEQID: 8 unclaimed DNA 309308-36-9, 3: PN:

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        (unclaimed nucleotide sequence; blood-coagulation
        factor VIII variants and hybrids with decreased
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     243905-26-2
                  309262-12-2
IT
     RL: PRP (Properties)
        (unclaimed sequence; blood-coagulation
        factor VIII variants and hybrids with decreased
        immunoreactivity and having procoagulant activity)
              THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE.CNT
RE
(1) Amano; Blood 1998, V91(2), P538 HCAPLUS
(2) Fulcher; Proc Natl Acad Sci 1985, V82, P7728 HCAPLUS
(3) Lollar; J Biol Chem 1992, V267(33), P23652 HCAPLUS
(4) Scandella; Proc Natl Acad Sci 1988, V85, P6152 HCAPLUS
L101 ANSWER 4 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
     1999:736932 HCAPLUS
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     131:350266
     Entered STN: 19 Nov 1999
ΕD
     Method for diagnosis and treatment of haemophilia-A
ΤI
     patients with factor VIII inhibitors
     Voorberg, Johannes Jacobus; Van Den Brink, Edward
IN
     Norbert; Turenhout, Ellen Anne Maria
PA
     Stichting Sanguin Bloedvoorziening, Neth.
     PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
SO
     CODEN: PIXXD2
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     ICM C12N015-13
IC
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          A61K039-395; A61K038-37
     15-3 (Immunochemistry)
     Section cross-reference(s): 1, 3, 14
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PRAI EP 1998-201543
                      Α
     WO 1999-NL285
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                            19990507
     Anti-factor VIII antibodies (factor
AB
     VIII inhibitors) present in the plasma of patients with acquired
     hemophilia were characterized by immunopptn. and neutralization
     expts. The antibodies directed against the factor
     VIII light chain consisted exclusively of IgG4. CDNAs
     coding for human factor VIII inhibitor are disclosed.
     IqG4 specific probes and primers for detection of factor
     VIII inhibitors and for producing recombinant polypeptides
     are provided. An antibody directed against a human
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factor VIII inhibitor is provided. Pharmaceutical
compns. which contain recombinant IgG4 Fv fragment and
blood-coagulation factor VIII also
provided.
human factor VIII inhibitor IgG4 cDNA
sequence; diagnosis therapy hemophilia A
factor VIII inhibitor IgG4
Hemophilia
   (A; method for diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia
   -A patients with factor VIII inhibitors)
Protein motifs
   (CDR3 of IgG4; method for diagnosis and treatment
   of hemophilia-A patients with factor
  VIII inhibitors)
Immunoglobulins
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BPN (Biosynthetic
preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES
(Uses)
   (G4, factor VIII inhibitors, gene for,
   and recombinants, Fv fragment of; method for
   diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia-A patients
   with factor VIII inhibitors)
Test kits
   (IqG4 labeled primers and probes containing; method for diagnosis
   and treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
   factor VIII inhibitors)
Primers (nucleic acid)
Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
   (IqG4 specific, labeled; method for diagnosis and treatment
   of hemophilia-A patients with factor
  VIII inhibitors)
Antibodies
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST
(Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
   (against IgG4 (factor VIII inhibitor);
   method for diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia-A
  patients with factor VIII inhibitors)
cDNA sequences
   (for factor VIII inhibitors (IgG4) of
   human; method for diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia-
   A patients with factor VIII inhibitors)
Oligonucleotides
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
   (labeled, with radioactive atom or group, enzyme, fluorescent or
   luminescent group, dye or biotin; method for diagnosis and treatment of
   hemophilia-A patients with factor
   VIII inhibitors)
Blood analysis
Gene therapy
Genetic engineering
Molecular cloning
   (method for diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia-A
   patients with factor VIII inhibitors)
Diagnosis
   (mol.; method for diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia-
   A patients with factor VIII inhibitors)
Protein sequences
   (of factor VIII inhibitors (IgG4) of
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human; method for diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia-

```
A patients with factor VIII inhibitors)
ΙT
    Epitopes
        (of factor VIII inhibitors, specificity of; method
        for diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia-A
        patients with factor VIII inhibitors)
ΙT
    Hemostatics
        (pharmaceutical composition containing recombinant IgG4 Fv
        fragment and factor VIII; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
     PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
IT
        (quant.; method for diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia-
        A patients with factor VIII inhibitors)
     9001-27-8, Factor VIII
ΙT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 as inhibitors of, pharmaceutical composition containing
        recombinant IgG4 Fv fragment and; method for
        diagnosis and treatment of hemophilia-A patients
        with factor VIII inhibitors)
ΙT
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    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
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       treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
    250281-76-6
    RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huIgG4; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
    226984-00-5
    RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huJH3forSal; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
    226984-08-3
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    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huJH4-5forSal; method for diagnosis
        and treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
    226984-12-9
    RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
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        (IgG4 specific primer, huJH6forSal; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
IT
    226983-94-4
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    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IqG4 specific primer, huJH1-2forSal; method for diagnosis
        and treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
IT
    250353-40-3
    RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huVHlbackNco; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
ΙT
    165888-40-4
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RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huVH2aback; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
    250353-46-9
TΤ
    RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huVH2backNco; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
    165888-41-5
IT
    RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huVH3aback; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
    250353-48-1
ΙT
    RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huVH3backNco; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
    250281-77-7
IT
    RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huVH4aback; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
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ΙT
    RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huVH4backNco; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
     250281-78-8
ΙT
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
    ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huVH5aback; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
     250281-87-9
TT
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
     ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huVH5backNco; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
     167731-78-4, PN: US5962255 SEQID: 61 unclaimed DNA
IT
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     ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
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        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
     250281-88-0
ΙT
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
     ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huVH6backNco; method for diagnosis and
        treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
        factor VIII inhibitors)
     165888-39-1
IT
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use);
     ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (IgG4 specific primer, huVHlaback; method for diagnosis and
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treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
       factor VIII inhibitors)
                   250207-99-9P
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    preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU
     (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES
     (Uses)
        (amino acid sequence; method for diagnosis and
       treatment of hemophilia-A patients with
       factor VIII inhibitors)
                                              250285-52-0
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                               250285-51-9
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ΙT
    250285-54-2
    RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU
     (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study);
    OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
        (nucleotide sequence; method for diagnosis and treatment of
       hemophilia-A patients with factor
       VIII inhibitors)
L101 ANSWER 5 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
    1999:595190 HCAPLUS
AN
DN
    131:227661
    Entered STN: 21 Sep 1999
ED
ΤI
    Modified factor VIII
IN
    Lollar, John S.
    Emory University, USA
PA
    PCT Int. Appl., 187 pp.
SO
    CODEN: PIXXD2
DΤ
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LA
    English
IC
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    15-2 (Immunochemistry)
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FAN.CNT 12
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                                        WO 1999-US5193 19990310 <--
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            PT, SE
                                          US 1998-37601
                      В1
                           20010130
                                                           19980310 <--
    US 6180371
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                                          CA 1999-2322508 19990310 <--
    CA 2322508
                      AA
    AU 9929956
                      A1
                           19990927
                                          AU 1999-29956
                                                           19990310 <--
                           20020516
    AU 747644
                      В2
                                        EP 1999-911272 19990310 <--
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            IE, FI
     JP 2002506076
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                                          JP 2000-535651
                                                           19990310 <--
                                          NZ 1999-506771 19990310 <--
    NZ 506771
                      Α
                           20021126
                                          NO 2000-4497
                                                          20000908 <--
    NO 2000004497
                      Α
                           20001107
                           19980310 <--
PRAI US 1998-37601
                      Α
     US 1996-670707
                      A2
                           19960626
                                    <--
    WO 1999-US5193
                      W
                          19990310
AB
     Specific amino acid loci of human factor
    VIII interact with inhibitory antibodies of
    hemophilia patients who have developed such antibodies
     after being treated with factor VIII. Modified
     factor VIII is disclosed in which the amino
     acid sequence is changed by a substitution at one or more of the
     specific loci. The modified factor VIII may be hybrid
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of human and porcine factor VIII. The modified
     factor VIII is not inhibited by inhibitory
     antibodies against the A2 or C2 domain
     epitopes. The modified factor VIII is useful for
     treating uncontrollable bleeding in hemophiliacs, either to
     avoid or prevent the action of inhibitory antibodies.
     modified porcine human factor VIII hemophilia
ST
IT
     Hemophilia
        (A; modified and/or hybrid human and porcine factor
        VIII for preventing uncontrollable bleeding in
        hemophiliacs without provoking inhibitory antibodies)
     Blood-coagulation factors
TT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
     (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (PCA (procoagulant activity); modified and/or hybrid human and porcine
        factor VIII for preventing uncontrollable bleeding in
        hemophiliacs without provoking inhibitory antibodies)
TΤ
     Antibodies
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU
     (Occurrence)
        (autoantibodies, inhibitory; modified and/or hybrid human and porcine
        factor VIII for preventing uncontrollable bleeding in
        hemophiliacs without provoking inhibitory antibodies)
IT
     Antibodies
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU
     (Occurrence)
        (inhibitory; modified and/or hybrid human and porcine factor
        VIII for preventing uncontrollable bleeding in
        hemophiliacs without provoking inhibitory antibodies)
     Hemophilia
TT
     Molecular cloning
       Protein sequences
     cDNA sequences
        (modified and/or hybrid human and porcine factor VIII
        for preventing uncontrollable bleeding in hemophiliacs
        without provoking inhibitory antibodies)
IT
     DNA
     RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use);
     BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (modified and/or hybrid human and porcine factor VIII
        for preventing uncontrollable bleeding in hemophiliacs
        without provoking inhibitory antibodies)
ΙT
     Hemorrhage
        (uncontrollable; modified and/or hybrid human and porcine
        factor VIII for preventing uncontrollable bleeding in
        hemophiliacs without provoking inhibitory antibodies)
ΙT
     153065-59-9
                   201874-16-0
                                 201874-17-1
                                               201874-18-2
                                                              201874-19-3
     244060-57-9
                   244060-64-8
                                 244065-54-1
                                               244065-55-2
                                                              244065-56-3
     RL: PRP (Properties)
        (amino acid sequence; modified and/or hybrid human
        and porcine factor VIII for preventing
        uncontrollable bleeding in hemophiliacs without provoking
        inhibitory antibodies)
     113189-02-9DP, Factor VIII, analogs
     RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);
     PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use);
     BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (modified and/or hybrid human and porcine factor VIII
        for preventing uncontrollable bleeding in hemophiliacs
        without provoking inhibitory antibodies)
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201874-20-6
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    140742-96-7
ΙT
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                                                            244065-59-6
    RL: PRP (Properties)
        (nucleotide sequence; modified and/or hybrid human and porcine
       factor VIII for preventing uncontrollable bleeding in
       hemophiliacs without provoking inhibitory antibodies)
             THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE.CNT
RF.
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L101 ANSWER 6 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
    1999:404859 HCAPLUS
AN
    131:57772
DN
    Entered STN: 01 Jul 1999
ED
    Methods to treat undesirable immune responses
TI
    Conti-Fine, Bianca M.
IN
    Regents of the University of Minnesota, USA
PΑ
    PCT Int. Appl., 221 pp.
SQ
    CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
    Patent
LA
    English
    ICM A61K039-00
IC
CC
    15-2 (Immunochemistry)
    Section cross-reference(s): 2, 3
FAN.CNT 1
    PATENT NO.
                     KIND DATE
                                          APPLICATION NO. DATE
                                         _____
     _____
                     A2 19990624
    WO 9930736
                                        WO 1998-US26787 19981216 <--
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            KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN,
            MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
            TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
            TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,
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            CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
                                          CA 1998-2315537 19981216 <--
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                           19990624
    AU 9931799
                           19990705
                                          AU 1999-31799
                                                          19981216 <--
                      A1
                          20000927
                                          EP 1998-967008
                                                         19981216 <--
    EP 1037663
                      A2
            AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, FI
PRAI US 1997-991143
                      Α2
                           19971216 <--
    WO 1998-US26787
                     W
                           19981216
    Isolated and purified peptides and variants thereof, useful to
AB
    prevent or treat antibody-mediated diseases, or indications
    caused by an undesirable antibody response to a given antigen,
    are provided. Also provided are peptides and methods useful to
    prevent or treat indications associated with the use of viral vectors in gene
    replacement therapy. Further, a method to inhibit or prevent aberrant
     immune responses to exogenous, non-infectious antigen is provided. The
     antigen associated with the antibody-mediated disease is an
     endogenous antigen such as acetylcholine receptor, insulin, growth
    hormone, factor VIII or factor IX; or an exogenous
     antigen such as fungal antigen, plant antigen, domestic cat antigen or
    mite allergen. The antibody-mediated disease is an autoimmune
     disease, allergic disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, pemphigus,
     thrombic thrombocytopenic purpura, hemophilia A,
    hemophilia B, or myasthenia gravis.
     antigen T cell epitope antibody disease; autoimmune disease
ST
```

ΙT

ΙT

IT

TT

ΙT

ΙT

ΙT

IT

TT

IT

allergy T cell epitope; acetylcholine receptor epitope myasthenia gravis; factor VIII IX epitope hemophilia; gene therapy recombinant retrovirus adenovirus vector Hemophilia (A; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Cell activation (B cell, inhibitor; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Hemophilia (B; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Immunoglobulins RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative) (G1; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Immunoglobulins RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative) (G; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) (SCID; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Allergy Animal virus Autoimmune disease Bacteria (Eubacteria) CD4-positive T cell Cystic fibrosis Drugs Epitopes Gene therapy Hemophilia Hemorrhage Immune tolerance Immunosuppressants Infection Mammal (Mammalia) Myasthenia gravis Plasmapheresis Respiratory tract T cell (lymphocyte) Virus vectors (T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Antibodies Antigens RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Allergens Cholinergic receptors RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Muscle, disease

(animal model; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for

treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Disease, animal TT (antibody-mediated; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) ΙT Cat (Felis catus) Fungi Mite and Tick Plant (Embryophyta) (antigen; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) IT RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (autoantibodies; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) ΙT Antigens RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (autoantigens; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) ΙT Disease, animal (deficiency; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) ΙT T cell (lymphocyte) (helper cell/inducer, TH2, down-regulation; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody -mediated diseases) ΙT Hematopoietic precursor cell (human; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Drug delivery systems IT (injections, s.c.; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Diabetes mellitus ΙT (insulin-dependent; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) IT Drug delivery systems (nasal; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) IT Disease models (non-human mammalian; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) IT Skin, disease (pemphigus; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) ΙT (recombinant; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) ΙT Immunodeficiency (severe combined, animal; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) IT Lupus erythematosus (systemic; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) IT Purpura (disease) (thrombocytopenic, thrombic; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases) Adenoviridae IT Retroviridae (vector; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases)

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

Proteins, general, biological studies

ΙT

```
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (virus-specific; T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for
        treating undesired antibody-mediated diseases)
                                                        9004-10-8, Insulin,
                            9002-72-6, Growth hormone
TΤ
     9001-28-9, Factor IX
     biological studies 109319-16-6, Factor VIII
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
     unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating
        undesired antibody-mediated diseases)
     9026-93-1, Adenosine deaminase
IT
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study,
     unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (T cell epitope of endogenous or exogenous antigen for treating
        undesired antibody-mediated diseases)
L101 ANSWER 7 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
     1998:219210 HCAPLUS
AN
DN
     128:317097
     Entered STN: 18 Apr 1998
ED
     A human alloantibody interferes with binding of factor IXa to the
ΤI
     factor VIII light chain
     Fijnvandraat, Karin; Celie, Patrick H. N.; Turenhout, Ellen A. M.
ΑU
     ; ten Cate, Jan W.; Van Mourik, Jan A.; Mertens, Koen; Peters, Marjolein;
     Voorberg, Jan
     Central Laboratory of the Netherlands Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service,
CS
     Departments of Blood Coagulation and Plasma Protein Technology, Amsterdam,
     1066 CX, Neth.
SO
     Blood (1998), 91(7), 2347-2352
    CODEN: BLOOAW; ISSN: 0006-4971
PB
     W. B. Saunders Co.
DΤ
     Journal
LA
     English
CC
     1-8 (Pharmacology)
     Inhibitory antibodies directed against factor
AB
     VIII develop in a substantial number of patients with
     hemophilia A as a consequence of factor
     VIII replacement therapy. These antibodies usually
     recognize discrete epitopes within the A2 and/or the C2
     domains of factor VIII. Here, the authors have
     characterized the antibodies present in the plasma of a patient
     affected by severe hemophilia A. The
     antibodies reacted readily with the metabolically labeled
     factor VIII light chain and fragments thereof when
     analyzed by immunopptn. The inhibitory activity could be neutralized by
     the complete light chain, whereas only slight neutralization occurred with
     a fragment comprising the isolated C2 domain. Binding of the
     majority of antibodies to in vitro synthesized factor
     VIII fragments was dependent on the presence of amino
     acid residues Gln1778-Met1823, a region known to contain a factor
     IXa binding site. Functional characterization showed that purified
     IqG from the patient's serum inhibited binding of factor IXa to
     immobilized factor VIII light chain in a
     dose-dependent manner. These data indicate that human alloantibodies may
     inhibit factor VIII activity by interfering with
     factor IXa-factor VIIIa complex assembly.
ST
     alloantibody coagulation factor IXa VIII
ΙT
     Hemophilia
        (A; human alloantibody interferes with binding of coagulation
        factor IXa to factor VIII light chain)
ΙT
     Immunoglobulins
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
        (G; human alloantibody interferes with binding of coagulation
        factor IXa to factor VIII light
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chain)
ΙT
     Antibodies
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
        (alloantibodies; human alloantibody interferes with binding of
        coagulation factor IXa to factor VIII light chain)
ΙT
     Drug resistance
        (human alloantibody interferes with binding of coagulation factor IXa
        to factor VIII light chain)
     37316-87-3, Blood coagulation factor IXa
IT
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (human alloantibody interferes with binding of coagulation factor IXa
        to factor VIII light chain)
     109319-16-6, Blood-coagulation factor
ΙT
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP
     (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (human alloantibody interferes with binding of coagulation factor IXa
        to factor VIII light chain)
              THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE.CNT
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(2) Bray, G; Blood 1994, V83, P2428 MEDLINE
(3) de Biasi, R; Thromb Haemost 1994, V71, P544 MEDLINE
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(21) Scandella, D; Blood 1995, V86, P1811 HCAPLUS
(22) Scandella, D; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1988, V85, P6152 HCAPLUS
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(27) Vehar, G; Nature 1984, V312, P337 HCAPLUS
(28) Veltkamp, J; Thromb Diath Haemorrh 1968, V19, P279 MEDLINE
(29) Zhong, D; Blood 1996, V88, P324a
L101 ANSWER 8 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ΑN
     1997:718000 HCAPLUS
DN
     127:356538
ED
     Entered STN: 13 Nov 1997
     construction of inactivation resistant factor VIII
ΤI
     procoagulant and applications to hemophilia treatment
     Kaufman, Randal J.; Pipe, Steven W.; Amano, Kagehiro
IN
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Regents of the University of Michigan, USA; Kaufman, Randal J.; Pipe,

CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent

Steven W.; Amano, Kagehiro

PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

PA

SO

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LA
    English
    ICM C12N009-48
IC
    ICS C12N015-63; C12N001-21; C07H021-04; A61K038-48; A61K039-395
CC
     7-5 (Enzymes)
     Section cross-reference(s): 14
FAN.CNT 3
                    KIND DATE
                                        APPLICATION NO. DATE
    PATENT NO.
     WO 9740145 A1 19971030 WO 1997-US6563 19970424 <--
    WO 9740145
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            LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL,
            PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, US,
            UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
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            ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
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PRAI US 1996-16117P
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                     P 19960515 <--
    US 1996-17785P
    WO 1997-US6563
                     W 19970424 <--
                     B1 19971126 <--
     US 1997-980038
                         20010411
     US 2001-819098 A2
                     A2
    US 2002-122264
                          20020411
    Novel purified and isolated nucleic acid sequences encoding
AB
    procoagulant-active FVIII proteins are described. To
     determine whether specific amino acid sequences within
     FVIII A-domain inhibit secretion, chimeric proteins
     containing the A1 and A2-domains of FVIII or
    FV were studied. The nucleic acid sequences of encode
     amino acid sequences corresponding to known human
     FVIII sequences where residue Phe309 is mutated. The nucleic acid
     sequences also encode human FVIII sequences where the APC
     cleavage sites, Arg336 and Ile562, are mutated. The nucleic acid
     sequences of sequences corresponding to known human FVIII
     sequences where the B-domain is deleted, the von
    Willebrand factor binding site is deleted, a thrombin
     cleavage site is mutated and an amino acid sequence
     spacer is inserted between the A2- and A3-domains.
     These nucleotide encode factor VIII proteins
     capable of secretion at levels higher than typically obtained with
     wild-type factor VIII. Methods of producing the
     FVIII proteins and pharmaceutical compns. containing the
     nucleotide sequences or proteins as well as methods of treating
     patients suffering from hemophilia are also provided. A lower
     dosage of protein may be administered to the hemophiliac
     patient during FVIII replacement therapy. By utilizing the
     proteins described, the total exposure of protein to the
     patient is reduced, thereby lowering the likelihood of inhibitor
     formation.
     inactivation resistant factor VIII procoagulant
ST
     hemophilia
ΙT
     Antibodies
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPN
     (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
        (anti-light chain antibody ESH8 [inducing FVIII
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binding to vWF used to stabilize inactivation resistant FVIII

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]; 2248-2285 procoagulant epitope recognition; construction of
        inactivation resistant factor VIII procoagulant)
IT
     Hemophilia
        (applications for treatment of; construction of inactivation resistant
        factor VIII procoagulant and applications to
        hemophilia treatment)
IT
     Drug delivery systems
     Gene therapy
     Secretion (process)
        (construction of inactivation resistant factor VIII
        procoagulant and applications to hemophilia treatment)
ΙT
     Epitopes
        (epitope of 2248 to 2285 of Blood-coagulation
        factor VIII procoagulant; antibody
        recognizing; construction of inactivation resistant factor
        VIII procoagulant and applications to hemophilia
        treatment)
ΙT
     Crosslinking
        (inducing FVIII binding to vWF used to stabilize inactivation
        resistant FVIII; construction of inactivation resistant
        factor VIII procoagulant and applications to
        hemophilia treatment)
     Proteins, specific or class
IT
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPN
     (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
        (modified; construction of inactivation resistant factor
        VIII procoagulant and applications to hemophilia
        treatment)
     109319-16-6
IT
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (anti-light chain antibody ESH8 and crosslinkers inducing
        FVIII binding to vWF; construction of inactivation resistant
        factor VIII procoagulant and applications to
        hemophilia treatment)
     42617-41-4, Activated protein c
IT
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (generation of protein resistant to cleavage by; construction
        of inactivation resistant factor VIII procoagulant
        and applications to hemophilia treatment)
     113189-02-9DP, derivs
     RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPN
     (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
        (modified peptides of; construction of inactivation resistant
        factor VIII procoagulant and applications to
        hemophilia treatment)
TΤ
     9002-04-4, Thrombin
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (structural and functional stability of IR8 during thrombin cleavage;
        construction of inactivation resistant factor VIII
        procoagulant and applications to hemophilia treatment)
L101 ANSWER 9 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
     1997:710503 HCAPLUS
DN
     128:31607
     Entered STN: 10 Nov 1997
ΕD
     Characterization of a genetically engineered inactivation-resistant
TΙ
     coagulation factor VIIIa
     Pipe, Steven W.; Kaufman, Randal J.
ΑU
     Department of Pediatrics, University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann
CS
     Arbor, MI, 48109, USA
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Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of SO America (1997), 94(22), 11851-11856 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424 National Academy of Sciences PB DT Journal LA English CC 6-3 (General Biochemistry) Individuals with hemophilia A require frequent AΒ infusion of prepns. of coagulation factor VIII The activity of factor VIII (FVIII) as a cofactor for factor IXa in the coagulation cascade is limited by its instability after activation by thrombin. Activation of FVIII occurs through proteolytic cleavage and generates an unstable FVIII heterotrimer that is subject to rapid dissociation of its subunits. In addition, further proteolytic cleavage by thrombin, factor Xa, factor IXa, and activated protein C can lead to inactivation. We have engineered and characterized a FVIII protein, IR8, that has enhanced in vitro stability of FVIII activity due to resistance to subunit dissociation and proteolytic inactivation. FVIII was genetically engineered by deletion of residues 794-1689 so that the A2 domain is covalently attached to the light chain. Missense mutations at thrombin and activated protein C inactivation cleavage sites provided resistance to proteolysis, resulting in a single-chain protein that has maximal activity after a single cleavage after arginine-372. The specific activity of partially purified protein produced in transfected COS-1 monkey cells was 5-fold higher than wild-type (WT) FVIII. Whereas WT FVIII was inactivated by thrombin after 10 min in vitro, IR8 still retained 38% of peak activity after 4 h. Whereas binding of IR8 to von Willebrand factor (vWF) was reduced 10-fold compared with WT FVIII, in the presence of an anti-light chain antibody, ESH8, binding of IR8 to vWF increased 5-fold. These results demonstrate that residues 1690-2332 of FVII are sufficient to support high-affinity vWF binding. Whereas ESH8 inhibited WT factor VIII activity, IR8 retained its activity in the presence of ESH8. We propose that resistance to A2 subunit dissociation abrogates inhibition by the ESH8 antibody. The stable FVIIIa described here provides the opportunity to study the activated form of this critical coagulation factor and demonstrates that proteins can be improved by rationale design through genetic engineering technol. ST factor VIIIa von Willebrand binding Blood-coagulation factors RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study) (VIIIa; characterization of a genetically engineered inactivation-resistant coagulation factor VIIIa) IΤ 109319-16-6 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (characterization of a genetically engineered inactivation-resistant coagulation factor VIIIa) RE.CNT THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD (1) Bihoreau, N; Biochem J 1991, V277, P23 HCAPLUS (2) Eaton, D; Biochemistry 1986, V25, P505 HCAPLUS (3) Eaton, D; Biochemistry 1986, V25, P8343 HCAPLUS (4) Erlich, H; PCR Technology:Principles and Applications for DNA Amplification

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1989

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- L101 ANSWER 10 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- AN 1997:413693 HCAPLUS
- DN 127:144671
- ED Entered STN: 03 Jul 1997
- TI Analysis of factor VIII inhibitors using hybrid human/porcine factor VIII
- AU Lollar, Pete
- CS Department Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA
- SO Thrombosis and Haemostasis (1997), 78(1), 647-651 CODEN: THHADQ; ISSN: 0340-6245
- PB Schattauer
- DT Journal; General Review
- LA English
- CC 1-0 (Pharmacology)
- AB A review with 39 refs. is given on anal. of factor VIII inhibitors using hybrid human/porcine factor VIII.

 Recombinant hybrid human/porcine factor VIII mols. were used to map a major determinant of the epitope recognized by human anti-factor VIII A2 domain inhibitory antibodies to a region bounded by human fVIII residues

 Arg484-Ile508. This approach is used to characterize the C2

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domain inhibitor epitope.
                                The process of creating hybrid human/porcine
    factor VIII mols. to map inhibitor epitopes produces
    procoagulantly active fVIII with reduced reactivity with clin.
     factor VIII inhibitors. This suggests that it may be
     possible to develop of a hybrid human/porcine factor
     VIII that is useful in the management of hemophilia
    A and acquired hemophilia.
    review factor VIII inhibitor amino
     acid
     Protein sequences
        (anal. of factor VIII inhibitors using hybrid
        human/porcine factor VIII)
     113189-02-9, Factor VIII
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL
     (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
        (anal. of factor VIII inhibitors using hybrid
        human/porcine factor VIII)
L101 ANSWER 11 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
     1997:394590 HCAPLUS
     127:107880
     Entered STN: 26 Jun 1997
     The missense mutation Arg593 → Cys is related to antibody
     formation in a patient with mild hemophilia A
     Fijnvandraat, Karin; Turenhout, Ellen A. M.; van den Brink,
     Edward N.; ten Cate, Jan W.; van Mourik, Jan A.; Peters, Marjolein;
     Voorberg, Jan
     Dep. Blood Coagulation, Central Lab. Netherlands Red Cross Blood
     Transfusion Serv., Amsterdam, 1066 CX, Neth.
     Blood (1997), 89(12), 4371-4377
     CODEN: BLOOAW; ISSN: 0006-4971
     Saunders
     Journal
     English
     15-8 (Immunochemistry)
     Section cross-reference(s): 1
     The development of inhibitory antibodies to factor
     VIII in patients affected by a mild form of hemophilia
     A (factor VIII > 0.05 IU/mL) is considered a
     rare event. In this study, the authors evaluated the relation between
     genotype and anti-factor VIII antibody
     formation in a patient with mild hemophilia A.
     Mutation anal. showed that a missense mutation in the factor
     VIII gene leading to replacement of Arg593 by Cys in the
     A2 domain of factor VIII was associated with
     hemophilia A in this patient. The anti-factor
     VIII antibodies present in the patient's plasma were
     characterized using metabolically labeled factor VIII
     fragments expressed in insect cells. The anti-factor
     VIII antibodies, composed of subclasses IgG2 and
     IgG4, reacted with both the fragment corresponding to the
     factor VIII heavy chain and the A2 domain.
     The Arg593 \rightarrow Cys substitution was introduced into the cDNA encoding
     the A2 domain of factor VIII and the
     resulting construct was expressed in insect cells. Strikingly, the
     metabolically labeled A2 domain carrying the Arg593 \rightarrow Cys
     mutation was not recognized by the anti-factor VIII
     antibodies present in the plasma of the patient. These data
     indicate that the antifactor VIII antibodies are exclusively
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directed against exogenous factor VIII. This strongly

of wild-type factor VIII as nonself and is thereby

related to the formation of anti-factor VIII

suggests that the Arg593 \rightarrow Cys substitution results in recognition

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antibodies after factor VIII replacement
     therapy in this particular patient.
     hemophilia A missense mutation antibody
ST
     FVIII; factor VIII mutation hemophilia
     A antibody
ΙT
     Protein motifs
        (A2 domain; missense mutation Arg593 → Cys is related
        to formation of antibody against exogenous factor
        VIII but not against mutant factor VIII in
        human with mild hemophilia A)
TT
     Hemophilia
        (A; missense mutation Arg593 → Cys is related to
        formation of antibody against exogenous factor
        VIII but not against mutant factor VIII in
        human with mild hemophilia A)
IΤ
     Gene, animal
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological
     study); OCCU (Occurrence)
        (F8; missense mutation Arg593 → Cys is related to formation of
        antibody against exogenous factor VIII but
        not against mutant factor VIII in human with mild
        hemophilia A)
ΙT
     Immunoglobulins
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
        (G2, anti-factor VIII; missense mutation Arg593
        → Cys is related to formation of antibody against
        exogenous factor VIII but not against mutant
        factor VIII in human with mild hemophilia
        A)
ΙT
     Immunoglobulins
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
        (G4, anti-factor VIII; missense mutation
        Arg593 → Cys is related to formation of antibody
        against exogenous factor VIII but not against
        mutant factor VIII in human with mild
        hemophilia A)
TΤ
     Antibodies
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BOC (Biological occurrence);
     BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
        (anti-factor VIII; missense mutation Arg593
        → Cys is related to formation of antibody against
        exogenous factor VIII but not against mutant
        factor VIII in human with mild hemophilia
        A)
IT
     Genotypes
        (missense mutation Arg593 → Cys is related to formation of
        antibody against exogenous factor VIII but
        not against mutant factor VIII in human with mild
        hemophilia A)
TΤ
     Mutation
        (missense, R593C; missense mutation Arg593 → Cys is related to
        formation of antibody against exogenous factor
        VIII but not against mutant factor VIII in
        human with mild hemophilia A)
     113189-02-9, Coagulation factor VIIIc
ΙT
     RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or
     effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological
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ΑU CS

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process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU
    (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC
     (Process); USES (Uses)
        (missense mutation Arg593 \rightarrow Cys is related to formation of
       antibody against exogenous factor VIII but
       not against mutant factor VIII in human with mild
       hemophilia A)
L101 ANSWER 12 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
     1997:317203 HCAPLUS
     127:3893
     Entered STN: 17 May 1997
     Identification of novel factor VIII inhibitor epitopes
     using synthetic peptide arrays
     Palmer, Douglas S.; Dudani, Anil K.; Drouin, Jeanne; Ganz, Peter R.
     Ottawa Centre, Canadian Red Cross Society, Blood Services, University of
     Ottawa, Can.
     Vox Sanguinis (1997), 72(3), 148-161
     CODEN: VOSAAD; ISSN: 0042-9007
     Karqer
PB
     Journal
     English
LA
     15-2 (Immunochemistry)
     Mapping the antibody-binding sites on the factor
CC
     VIII (FVIII) protein opens the prospect of
AΒ
      studying the development of FVIII inhibitors and the alteration
      of inhibitor specificities over time. This paper describes a novel
      approach to the mapping of FVIII antibody-binding
      sites. Immobilized synthetic peptide arrays covering 80% of the
      complete 2351 amino acid sequence of factor
      VIII (FVIII) were used to determine epitope specificity of 6
      alloantibodies and 3 autoantibodies inhibitory to FVIII
      activity. This detailed assessment was carried out using a modified ELISA
      with plasma from normal persons or hemophilia A
      patients without inhibitors as neg. controls. Antibody
      -combining sites could be differentiated in both a qual. and quant. manner
      and were patient-specific. Highly reactive peptides were
      restricted to specific sites in the A1-A3 and
      C1-C2 domains and were not proximal to known proteolytic
      cleavage sites. Free peptides incubated in vitro with the
      plasmas of 3 patients significantly reduced residual inhibitor titers in a
      dose-dependent manner. This technique permits the study of the
      development and specificity of FVIII inhibitors, can detect and
      differentiate between inhibitory and noninhibitory antibodies
      using immobilized or free peptides, resp., permits correlation
       of antibody-combining sites with inhibition of FVIII
       activity and provides a basis for the development of inhibitor adsorption
       or neutralization technol.
       factor VIII epitope mapping inhibitor antibody
  ST
       RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
       Antibodies
  ΙT
       (Biological study); PROC (Process)
          (alloantibodies; identification of novel factor VIII
          epitopes recognized by inhibitor antibodies using synthetic
          peptide arrays)
       RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
       Antibodies
  TT
       (Biological study); PROC (Process)
           (autoantibodies; identification of novel factor VIII
          epitopes recognized by inhibitor antibodies using synthetic
          peptide arrays)
        Epitopes
   ΙT
           (identification of novel factor VIII epitopes
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recognized by inhibitor antibodies using synthetic
       peptide arrays)
IT
     Peptides, biological studies
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (identification of novel factor VIII epitopes
        recognized by inhibitor antibodies using synthetic
       peptide arrays)
     Epitopes
ΙT
        (mapping; identification of novel factor VIII
        epitopes recognized by inhibitor antibodies using synthetic
       peptide arrays)
ΙT
     113189-02-9, Factor VIII
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (identification of novel factor VIII epitopes
        recognized by inhibitor antibodies using synthetic
       peptide arrays)
L101 ANSWER 13 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
     1997:277036 HCAPLUS
ΑN
DN
     127:49146
     Entered STN: 30 Apr 1997
ED
     Autoantibody selectively inhibits binding of von
TΙ
     Willebrand factor to glycoprotein Ib.
     Recognition site is located in the A1 loop of von
     Willebrand factor
     Mohri, Hiroshi; Yamazaki, Etsuko; Suzuki, Zekou; Takano, Toshikuni;
ΑU
     Yokota, Shumpei; Okubo, Takao
CS
     School Medicine, Yokohama City Univ., Yokohama, 236, Japan
SO
     Thrombosis and Haemostasis (1997), 77(4), 760-766
     CODEN: THHADQ; ISSN: 0340-6245
PB
     Schattauer
     Journal
DT
LA
     English
CC
     15-8 (Immunochemistry)
     Section cross-reference(s): 7
     In a severe von Willebrand disease an inhibitor was suggested directed
ΑB
     against vWF:RCo activity of von Willebrand
     factor (vWF) without inhibition of the FVIII:C.
     inhibitor was identified as an antibody of IgG class.
     The inhibitor inhibited the interaction of vWF in the presence of
     ristocetin and that of asialo-vWF with GPIb while it partially blocked
     botrocetin-mediated interaction of vWF to GPIb. The inhibitor reacted
     with native vWF, the 39/34kDa fragment (amino acids
     [aa] 480/481-718) and the recombinant vWF fragment (MalE-rvWF508-704), but
     not with Fragment III-T2 (heavy chains, aa 273-511; light chains, aa
     674-728). A synthetic peptide (aa 514-542) did not inhibit
     vWF-inhibitor complex formation. It was concluded that this is the 1st
     autoantibody of class IgG from human origin that recognizes the
     sequence in the A1 loop of vWF, resulting in a virtual absence
     of functional vWF and a concomitant severe bleeding tendency although
     recognition site is different from the residues 514-542 which is crucial
     for vWF-GPIb interaction.
ST
     autoantibody IqG von Willebrand disease
ΙT
     Glycolipoproteins
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (GPIb; IgG autoantibody to the glycoprotein Ib
        binding domain of von Willebrand factor
        in a human with von Willebrand disease)
ΙT
     Enzyme functional sites
       Von Willebrand's disease
        (IgG autoantibody to the glycoprotein Ib binding
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domain of von Willebrand factor in a

human with von Willebrand disease) ΙT Immunoglobulins RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (autoantibodies, G; IgG autoantibody to the glycoprotein Ib binding domain of von Willebrand factor in a human with von Willebrand disease) Conformation IΤ (protein; IgG autoantibody to the glycoprotein Ib binding domain of von Willebrand factor in a human with von Willebrand disease) 109319-16-6 IT RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (IgG autoantibody to the glycoprotein Ib binding domain of von Willebrand factor in a human with von Willebrand disease) L101 ANSWER 14 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN 1995:540270 HCAPLUS DN 122:288519 ED Entered STN: 10 May 1995 Selection and application of human single chain Fv TΤ antibody fragments from a semi-synthetic phage antibody display library with designed CDR3 regions ΑU Kruif, John De; Boel, Edwin; Logtenberg, Ton Dep. of Immunology and Eykman-Winkler, Univ. of Utrecht, Utrecht, 3508 GA, CS Journal of Molecular Biology (1995), 248(1), 97-105 SO CODEN: JMOBAK; ISSN: 0022-2836 PB Academic DT Journal LA English CC 15-3 (Immunochemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 3 AΒ The authors have constructed a large (3.6+108 clones) phage display library of human single chain Fv (scFv) antibody fragments by combining 49 germline VH genes with synthetic heavy chain CDR3 (HCDR3) regions and seven light chains. The HCDR3 regions varied in length between 6 and 15 residues and were designed to contain fully randomized stretches of amino acid residues flanked by regions of limited residue variability that were composed of amino acid residues that frequently occur in natural antibodies. This approach should increase the frequency of functional mols. in the library and, in addition, make it possible to efficiently utilize available cloning space. By direct selection on solid phase-bound antigens were obtained phage antibodies with binding activities to 13 different antigens, including Von Willebrand factor, the DNA-binding HMG box of transcription factor TCF-1 and the tumor antigen In addition, a competitive selection procedure was applied to target phage antibodies to the desired portion of a recombinant fusion protein and to select phage antibodies capable of discriminating between the two highly homologous homeobox proteins PBX1a and PBX2. The functional capacity of monoclonal phage antibodies was assessed in immuno-histochem. staining of tissue specimens, Western blotting assays and immunofluorescent anal. of cells by flow cytometry. The results demonstrate that this large human phage antibody library contains a broad assortment of binding specificities that can be applied in a variety of biochem. assays. ST antibody Fv fragment phage library TΤ Antigens

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RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (EGP-2; antibodies from phage display library of human single
        chain Fv antibody fragments binding to)
     Combinatorial library
ΙT
     Virus, bacterial
        (phage display library of human single chain Fv
        antibody fragments)
ΙT
    Antibodies
     RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological
     study); PREP (Preparation)
        (phage display library of human single chain Fv
        antibody fragments)
ΙT
     Gene, animal
     RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
        (phage display library of human single chain Fv
        antibody fragments)
ΙT
     Ribonucleic acid formation factors
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (TCF-1 (T-cell factor 1), antibodies from phage display
        library of human single chain Fv antibody fragments
        binding to)
     109319-16-6
ΙT
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (antibodies from phage display library of human single chain
        Fv antibody fragments binding to)
L101 ANSWER 15 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
     1995:531444 HCAPLUS
ΑN
DN
     123:53000
     Entered STN: 06 May 1995
ED
     A 110-amino acid region within the Al-domain of coagulation
     factor VIII inhibits secretion from mammalian cells
     Marquette, Kimberly A.; Pittman, Debra D.; Kaufman, Randal J.
ΑU
     Howard Hughes Med. Inst., Univ. Michigan Med. Cent., Ann Arbor, MI, 48105,
CS
     Journal of Biological Chemistry (1995), 270(17), 10297-303
SO
     CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PΒ
     American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
\mathsf{DT}
     Journal
LA
     English
CC
     13-5 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
     Factor VIII is the coaqulation factor deficient in the
AΒ
     X-chromosome-linked bleeding disorder hemophilia A.
     Factor VIII is homologous to blood coagulation factor V,
     both having a domain structure of A1-A2-B-A3-C1-C2. Previous transfection
     studies demonstrated that factor VIII is 10-fold less
     efficiently expressed than the homologous coagulation factor, factor V.
     The inefficient expression correlated with interaction of the
     factor VIII primary translation product with the protein
     chaperonin BiP in the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum. In contrast,
     factor V was not detected in association with BiP and was secreted
     efficiently. To determine whether specific amino acid sequences
     within factor VIII inhibit secretion, we have studied
     the secretion of factor VIII deletion and
     factor VIII/factor V chimeric proteins upon transient
     transfection of COS-1 monkey cells. A chimeric factor
     VIII protein that contained the Al- and A2-domains of factor V was
     secreted with a similar efficiency as wild-type factor {\tt V}, whereas the
     complementary chimera having the A1- and A2-domains of
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factor VIII was secreted with low efficiency, similar to

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wild-type factor VIII. These results suggested that
    sequences within the Al- and A2-domains were responsible for the low
    secretion efficiency of factor VIII. Secretion of
    Al-domain-deleted factor VIII was increased approx.
    10-fold compared to wild-type factor VIII or
    A2-domain-deleted factor VIII. Expression of the
    factor VIII Al-domain alone did not yield secreted
    protein, whereas expression of the factor VIII
    A2-domain alone or the factor V A1-domain or A2-domain alone directed
    synthesis of secreted protein. Secretion of a hybrid in which the
    carboxyl-terminal 110 amino acids of the Al-domain were replaced by
    homologous sequences from the factor V Al-domain was also increased
    10-fold compared to wild-type factor VIII, however,
    the secreted protein was not functional and the heavy and light chains
    were not associated These results localize a 110-amino acid region
    within the Al-domain that inhibits factor VIII
    secretion. This region is clustered with multiple short peptide
    sequences that have potential to bind BiP.
    coagulation factor VIII domain secretion
    chaperonin; blood coagulation factor
    VIII secretion chaperonin; protein BiP coagulation
    factor VIII secretion
    Endoplasmic reticulum
        (110-amino acid region within Al-domain of coagulation
       factor VIII inhibits secretion from mammalian cells)
    Hemophilia
        (A, 110-amino acid region within Al-domain of
        coagulation factor VIII inhibits secretion
        from mammalian cells)
    Proteins, specific or class
    RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (GRP78 (glucose-regulated protein, 78,000-mol-weight), 110-amino acid
        region within Al-domain of coagulation factor
       VIII inhibits secretion from mammalian cells)
    Biological transport
        (secretion, 110-amino acid region within A1-domain of
        coagulation factor VIII inhibits secretion.
        from mammalian cells)
     9001-24-5, Blood Coagulation factor V 113189-02-9
                                                        164641-21-8
    RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP
     (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (110-amino acid region within Al-domain of coagulation
        factor VIII inhibits secretion from mammalian cells)
L101 ANSWER 16 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
    1994:503079 HCAPLUS
    121:103079
    Entered STN: 03 Sep 1994
    Chimeric blood coagulation proteins
    Kane, William H.; Ortel, Thomas L.
     Duke University, USA
     PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
    CODEN: PIXXD2
    Patent
    English
     ICM A61K037-00
     ICS C07K013-00; C12N005-10; C12N005-12; C12N015-62; C12N015-79;
         G01N033-53
     7-2 (Enzymes)
     Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1
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APPLICATION NO.

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KIND DATE

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                                           WO 1993-US10931 19931111 <--
     WO 9411013
                            19940526
PΙ
        W: AU, CA, JP
        RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
                                           AU 1994-56023
                                                           19931111 <---
                      A1
                            19940608
     AU 9456023
     US 5587310
                                           US 1994-273362
                                                           19940711 <--
                            19961224
                       Α
PRAI US 1992-975839
                            19921113 <--
     WO 1993-US10931
                            19931111 <--
     Chimeric blood coagulation proteins for use in the treatment of
AB
     hemophilia and in the mapping of epitopes of the factors are
     described. The proteins are either coagulation factor V in
     which at least one of the A3, C1 or C2
     domain exons is replaced with the homologous exon of coagulation
     factor VIII; or coagulation factor
     VIII in which at least one of the A3, C1 or
     C2 domain exons is replaced with the homologous exon of
     coagulation factor V. The construction and expression of genes for
     several such analogs is described.
     chimeric blood coagulation factor V VIII
ST
ΙT
     Blood analysis
     Immunoassay
        (for antibodies inhibiting blood coagulation factors,
        detection of, fusion proteins of coagulation factors V and
        VIII for)
TΤ
     Antibodies
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (inhibiting blood coagulation factors, detection of, fusion
       proteins of coagulation factors V and VIII for)
ΙT
     Hemophilia
        (treatment of, domain exchange fusion proteins of coagulation
        factors V and VIII for, minimization of immune response in relation to)
ΙT
     Antibodies
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (allo-, inhibiting blood coagulation factors, detection of, fusion
        proteins of coagulation factors V and VIII for)
TT
     Gene, animal
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (chimeric, for domain-exchange fusion products of human blood
        coagulation factors V and VIII, expression in animal cell culture of)
     9001-24-5D, Blood-coagulation factor V, fusion products with
TΤ
     factor VIII 9001-27-8D, Blood-
     coagulation factor VIII, fusion products with
     factor V
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (domain exchange in, chimeric gene for, expression in animal; cell
        culture of, for treatment of hemophilia and prophylaxis of
        alloimmunity)
L101 ANSWER 17 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
     1988:156310 HCAPLUS
AN
DN
     108:156310
     Entered STN: 30 Apr 1988
ED
     F VIII subunits: purification and antigenic properties
TI
ΑU
     Nordfang, Ole; Ezban, Mirella; Hansen, Jan J.
     Nord. Gentofte A/S, Gentofte, Den.
CS
     Thrombosis and Haemostasis (1987), 58(4), 1043-8
SO
     CODEN: THHADQ; ISSN: 0340-6245
DT
     Journal
LΑ
     English
     63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)
CC
     Section cross-reference(s): 13
     Factor VIII-light chain (FVIII-LC) and
     FVIII-Heavy chain (FVIII-HC) were purified from human
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plasma using immunosorbents containing monoclonal antibodies or
    human inhibitor antibodies. FVIII-LC was subsequently
    isolated in essentially pure state by cation exchange chromatog.
    prepns. obtained contained 50 ng of protein for each unit of
    FVIII-LC antigen (FVIII-LC:Ag). Affinity purified
    FVIII-LC and FVIII-HC prepns. containing <0.3% of the
    opposite subunit were added in FVIII:C inhibition assay of
    hemophilia A inhibitor antibodies.
    FVIII-C was able to fully block the inhibitor activity in 6 out of
     7 hemophilia A plasmas and partially block the
    inhibitor activity of one plasma. FVIII-HC only blocked
    FVIII:C inhibiting antibodies form the plasma that was
    not fully blocked by FVIII-LC. FVIII-LC can be used
     for immunotherapy of the patients whose FVIII:C inhibiting
    antibodies are directed towards FVIII-LC. When
    FVIII-LC was coupled to Sepharose at a concentration of 4800 units of
    FVIII-LC:Ag per mL Sepharose, 0.2 mL of the immunosorbent was able
    to bind 900 Bethesda units from 100 mL hemophilia A
    inhibitor plasma. This opens the possibility to remove FVIII
    inhibitor antibodies from circulation by extracorporeal
    immunotherapy with FVIII-LC coupled to Sepharose.
    blood coagulation factor VIII
    purifn; antigenicity factor VIII
    Circulation
        (extracorporeal, factor VIII inhibitor
        antibodies removal in, by immunoadsorption)
    Antibodies
    RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (monoclonal, immunosorbents containing, for purification of blood
        coagulation factor VIII)
     9012-36-6D, reaction products with factor VIII
     113189-02-9D, reaction products with Sepharose
    RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (blood coagulation factor VIII
        inhibitor antibodies removal by)
    113189-02-9P
    RL: PREP (Preparation)
        (purification and antigenic properties of)
L101 ANSWER 18 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
    1986:539598 HCAPLUS
    105:139598
    Entered STN: 18 Oct 1986
    Preparation for the treatment of hemophilia A
     inhibitor patients
    Nordfang, Ole; Rasmussen, Mirella Ezban
    Nordisk Gentofte, Den.
     PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
    CODEN: PIXXD2
    Patent
    English
     ICM A61K037-02
     ICS A61K037-04; A61K035-16; C07K015-06
     63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)
    Section cross-reference(s): 1, 18
FAN.CNT 1
                                          APPLICATION NO. DATE
    PATENT NO.
                    KIND DATE
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                                          WO 1985-DK105
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    WO 8602838
                     A1 19860522
        W: AU, DK, FI, JP, NO, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE
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     CA 1269042
     IL 76929
                     A1 19900726
                                          IL 1985-76929
                                                          19851104 <--
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AU 1985-50926
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                       A1
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                            19900719
     AU 599310
                       B2
                                           EP 1985-905784
                                                             19851105 <--
                       Α1
                            19861120
     EP 201574
                            19911127
     EP 201574
                       В1
         R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
                                           ES 1985-549115
                                                             19851105 <--
     ES 549115
                       Α1
                            19861201
                                           JP 1985-505194
                                                             19851105 <--
     JP 62501006
                       Т2
                            19870423
                                                             19851105 <--
                                           AT 1985-905784
     AT 69727
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                            19911215
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                                           US 1986-881687
     US 4831119
                       Α
                            19890516
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                                                             19860704 <--
     DK 8603180
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                            19860704
     DK 165940
                       В
                            19930215
                                           DK 1990-418
                                                             19900216 <--
     DK 9000418
                       Α
                            19900216
     DK 173863
                       В1
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                            19841105
PRAI DK 1984-5253
                       Α
                                      <--
     EP 1985-905784
                       Α
                            19851105
                                      <--
                            19851105
                                      <--
     WO 1985-DK105
                       Α
     A composition for the treatment of hemophilia A inhibitor
AΒ
     patients, those who develop antibodies against Factor
     VIII:C, comprises a protein or peptide having
     a specific Factor VIII: CAg activity of ≥0.5
     U/mg protein characterized by a ratio of Factor
     VIII: CAg to Factor VIII: C procoagulant
     activities of 5-10:1. A fragment of Factor VIII:C,
     which displays a doublet of a mol. weight of 80/77 kD in electrophoresis, is
     the reactive hemophilia A inhibitor antibodies
     and has VIII: CAg activity. This fragment and more low-mol.-weight fragments
     of Factor VIII:C are capable of neutralizing the
     coagulation inhibiting effect of all tested antibodies. Such
     fragments can therefore be used as active component in prepns. for
     providing immunotolerance towards Factor VIII:C in
     high-dose treatment of inhibitor patients. The peptides are
     useful as an immunosorbent in specific extracorporeal adsorption treatment
     of inhibitor patients. The inhibitor reactive peptides can be
     recovered from plasma fractions by affinity chromatog., hydrophobic
     interaction chromatog. or cation exchange or they may be produced
     biosynthetically and recovered in a similar manner. IgG was
     coupled to Sepharose 4B activated with CNBr, blocked with glycine, washed
     with buffers, and the gel incubated with AHF. The gel was washed on a
     column with buffer and eluted with the buffer to give an eluate containing
     VIII: CAq.
ST
     hemophilia A inhibitor factor VIIIC
    Hemophilia
        (A, inhibitor patients, treatment of, with blood
        coaqulation factor VIII: CAg and
        factor VIII:C)
ΙT
     Immunoglobulins
     RL: PREP (Preparation)
        (G, blood coagulation factor
        VIII: CAg preparation of, for treatment of hemophilia
        A inhibitor patients)
TT
     9001-27-8P
     RL: PREP (Preparation)
        (clotting antigen and blood coagulant activity of, preparation and treatment
        of hemophilia A inhibitor patients with)
L101 ANSWER 19 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
     1979:454297 HCAPLUS
ΑN
DN
     91:54297
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ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

TI Rapid isolation and purification of antibody to Factor VIII by protein A

AU Lee, Helen; Tucker, Derek; Allain, J. P.

CS Oxford Haemophilia Cent., Churchill Hosp., Oxford, UK

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Thrombosis Research (1979), 14(6), 925-30
SO
     CODEN: THBRAA; ISSN: 0049-3848
DT
     Journal
LA
     English
CC
     15-1 (Immunochemistry)
     A simple and reproducible method was developed for rapidly isolating and
AB
     purifying antibodies to blood-coagulation
     Factor VIII from the plasma of both hemophilic
     and nonhemophilic patients. The 1-step separation of these Igs makes
     use of the high affinity binding of protein A with the Fc region
     of the human IgG1, IgG2, and IgG4 subclasses but not with the
     IgG3 subclass. Small protein A-Sepharose CL-4B gel columns were
     used to isolate the IqG subclasses which contain the anti-
     Factor VIII activity from as little as 0.5 mL of plasma.
     The yield of the antibody was 70-80%. When the purification
     procedure was combined with a solid phase agarose gel assay for
     antibody to factor VIII, a large number of
     samples could be tested and only small amts. of patient's plasma were
     required. The plasma of a patient with antibody to factor V was
     also fractionated by protein A with similar results.
    protein A factor VIII antibody;
     staphylococcal protein A antibody factor
     VIII; coagulation factor VIII
     antibody isolation
IT'
     Staphylococcus aureus
        (protein A of, in blood-coagulation
        factor VIII antibody isolation and purification)
ΙT
     Antibodies
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (to blood-coagulation factor VIII
        , chromatog. isolation and purification of, staphylococcal protein
        A in)
IT
     Proteins
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (A, of Staphylococcus, in blood-coagulation
        factor VIII antibody isolation and purification)
     9001-24-5 9001-27-8
TΤ
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (antibodies to, chromatog. isolation and purification of,
        staphylococcal protein A in)
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